What is claimed is:

1. A multiline addressing drive method for passive matrix liquid crystal by using an orthogonal function to simultaneously drive a plurality of rows of the passive matrix liquid crystal as one block of rows, comprising steps of:

allocating rotated column vectors of a plurality of selection-equivalent orthogonal functions obtained by rotating row vectors of one orthogonal function which is used as a selection pattern for simultaneously selected row electrodes to a plurality of divided selection time periods obtained by dividing a selection time period of one of said simultaneously selected row electrodes, respectively; and

allowing the column vectors of every said selection-equivalent orthogonal function to loop back in time series with respect to said one block.

2. The multiline addressing drive method according to claim 1, wherein said divided selection time periods are smaller in number than said column vectors of said orthogonal function.

3. The multiline addressing drive method according to claim 1, wherein said plurality of selection-equivalent orthogonal functions are equal in number to or smaller in number than said divided selection time periods.

4. A multiline addressing drive method for passive matrix liquid crystal by using an orthogonal function to simultaneously drive a plurality of rows of the passive matrix liquid crystal as one block of rows, comprising steps of:

scanning column vectors of said orthogonal function in each of a plurality of divided selection time periods obtained by dividing a selection time period of one of simultaneously selected row electrodes to select said column vectors; and

rotating said column vectors bitwise in accordance with said divided selection time periods.

5. The multiline addressing drive method according to claim 4, wherein said divided selection time periods are smaller in number than said column vectors of said orthogonal function.

6. A multiline addressing drive apparatus for passive

matrix liquid crystal, which drives said passive matrix liquid crystal by a multiline addressing drive method for the passive matrix liquid crystal by using an orthogonal function to simultaneously drive a plurality of rows of the passive matrix liquid crystal as one block of rows, comprising steps of:

allocating rotated column vectors of a plurality of selection-equivalent orthogonal functions obtained by rotating row vectors of one orthogonal function which is used as a selection pattern for simultaneously selected row electrodes to a plurality of divided selection time periods obtained by dividing a selection time period of one of said simultaneously selected row electrodes, respectively; and

allowing the column vectors of every said selection-equivalent orthogonal function to loop back in time series with respect to said one block.

7. A multiline addressing drive apparatus for passive matrix liquid crystal, which drives said passive matrix liquid crystal by a multiline addressing drive method for the passive matrix liquid crystal by using an orthogonal function to simultaneously drive a plurality of rows of the passive matrix liquid crystal as one block of rows, comprising steps of:

scanning column vectors of said orthogonal function in each of a plurality of divided selection time periods obtained by dividing a selection time period of one of simultaneously selected row electrodes to select said column vectors; and

rotating said column vectors bitwise in accordance with said divided selection time periods.

8. A liquid crystal panel driven by a multiline addressing drive method for passive matrix liquid crystal by using an orthogonal function to simultaneously drive a plurality of rows of the passive matrix liquid crystal as one block of rows, comprising steps of:

allocating rotated column vectors of a plurality of selection-equivalent orthogonal functions obtained by rotating row vectors of one orthogonal function which is used as a selection pattern for simultaneously selected row electrodes to a plurality of divided selection time periods obtained by dividing a selection time period of one of said simultaneously selected row electrodes, respectively; and

allowing the column vectors of every said selection-equivalent orthogonal function to loop back in time series with respect to said one block.

9. A liquid crystal panel driven by a multiline addressing drive method for passive matrix liquid crystal by using an orthogonal function to simultaneously drive a plurality of rows of the passive matrix liquid crystal as one block of rows, comprising steps of:

scanning column vectors of said orthogonal function in each of a plurality of divided selection time periods obtained by dividing a selection time period of one of simultaneously selected row electrodes to select said column vectors; and

rotating said column vectors bitwise in accordance with said divided selection time periods.